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# ON SOME THEORETICAL PROBLEMS OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY

Answers to the Questions Raised by Scientific and Educational Workers

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In April 1968 I received questions from scholars, through the Science and Education Department of the Party Central Committee, concerning some problems of socialist economic theory. But, as the situation in the country was tense and we had the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Republic last year, I had little time to spare for a prompt answer to the questions. I was told that even of late some leading economic functionaries and scholars have no clear idea of these problems and are arguing about them. Therefore, I am now going to give my opinion about them.

## 1. Problems of the Correlation between the Scale of the Economy and the Rate of Development of Production in Socialist Society

Of late, a theory is in vogue among certain economists that though the economy grows without interruption in socialist society, its rate of growth cannot exceed 4-5 or 6-7 per cent a year when the economy reaches a certain stage of development. I was told there are people also among the leading workers of our state economic bodies, who argue that should our industrial output increase even only by 6-7 per cent a year, that would be high enough, inasmuch as in capitalist countries production goes up barely by 2-3 per cent a year.

They found such an argument on the assumption that the reserves for production growth diminish in the period of reconstruction as compared with the period of rehabilitation and that, accordingly, the more the economy develops and its scale grows, the less becomes the possibility of increasing production. In other words, they contend that the further industry advances, the more reduce the reserves and the slower becomes the rate of production growth. In our country, too, they say, there were plenty of reserves in the postwar rehabilitation period, but today when the basis of socialist industrialization has been laid and we are in the period of an all-out technical reconstruction of the national economy, production cannot be multiplied at an ever high rate, for there exist no much reserves.

People who think in this way are those who are either not aware of the true advantages of the socialist economic system or not willing to see them.

Socialist society has unlimited potentialities to incessantly develop the economy at such a high rate as is inconceivable in capitalist society, and the further socialist construction advances and the stronger the economic basis grows, the greater become these potentialities.

In capitalist society production cannot steadily grow, the process of reproduction being periodically interrupted and much social labour wasted owing to the overproduction crises. In socialist society, however, all the labour resources and natural wealth of the country can be most reasonably made use of, and production can be incessantly raised according to plan. This possibility of production growth will ever increase according as the equilibrium among the branches of the national economy is rationally preserved and the country's economy is kept in better shape with the strengthening of the economy-organizing functions of the state of the proletarian dictatorship and the rise of the level of economic management of the functionaries. Since the socialist state controls coordinately and realizes production and distribution, accumulation and consumption according to plan, it can allocate a large amount of funds to accumulation and carry on socialist extended reproduction steadily on a big scale by using the funds most reasonably.

And the production relations of socialism open a wide scope for an unrestricted development of the productive forces, and the socialist state, by making use of this possibility, can rapidly develop technology according to plan. It is a law-governed process of building socialism and communism that the outmoded technique be replaced by a new technique and the new one by a yet newer one, that manual labour be mechanized, mechanization develop to semi-automation, and semi-automation on to automation. It is a palpable truth that in socialist society with the rapid development of technology, labour productivity increases constantly and production develops at a high rate.

In socialist society, high revolutionary zeal of the people is the decisive factor which energetically eggs the productive forces on to pullulate. The essential excellence of the socialist system lies in the fact that the working people, freed from exploitation and oppression, work with conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative for the country and the people, for society and the collective, as well as their own welfare. In capitalist society the working people are not interested in the development of production and technology at all, for they work of necessity under the menace of unemployment and hunger. But in socialist society the working people zealously work for the development of production, because they are deeply aware that the fruits of their labour belong to themselves, to their people and their country. The more the Party and state of the proletariat, in conformity to their proper functions, strengthen the ideological revolution among the working people and gradually eliminate the survivals of old ideologies from their minds, the more the working people will devote their talents and stamina to the development of socialist production.

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued from Page 1)

In this way, continuous improvements and innovations will be brought about in all fields of economic management, organization of production and labour, and development of technology.

All this testifies to the sheer fallacy of the theory that in socialist society the reserves for increased production diminish gradually and production cannot be kept rising at a high rate as the economy develops and its scale expands.

Practical experiences in building socialism in our country also irrefutably prove that such a theory is wrong.

To begin with, let me tell you what happened when we were tackling the Five-Year Plan. The economic life of our country at that time was very hard in general, although our Party members and working people had rehabilitated the ravaged economy in the main and made the living of the people stable by successfully carrying out the Three-Year National Economic Plan. Moreover, the enemies at home and abroad were running amuck to encroach upon the gains of our revolution and ruin the constructive work of our people. Under such circumstances we were confronted with the urgent task of quickly laying the foundation of industrialization to advance the economy of the country and improve the people's livelihood, and this required large quantities of rolled steel.

But at that time our country had only one blooming mill and its rated capacity was no more than 60,000 tons. Sixty thousand tons of rolled steel were, however, far from enough, for we had to build town and country, erect factories, and turn out more machines.

In all the previous arduous revolutionary struggles our Party had trusted the working class and, leaning upon their strength, broke through bottlenecks and difficulties. And this time, too, our Party decided to go to the working class, consult them and pull through the existing difficulties.

Entrusted by the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee, we went to the Kangson Steel Works. When we asked the leading personnel of that steel works if they could not increase the output of rolled steel to 90,000 tons, some of them, shaking their heads, said that it would be difficult. So, we called the workers together and told them: We have barely managed to rehabilitate the ravaged economy, and now the factionalists have reared their heads against the Party and the great-power chauvinists put pressure on us, and the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique are getting frantic with "march north" clamours. But can all that be any excuse for us to get disheartened and yield to the grave difficulties lying in the way of the cause of revolution and construction? No, that won't do. We only trust you working class, the main force of our revolution, and we have no one but you to rely on. Then, to tide over these grave difficulties facing our Party, you must be in high spirits and work hard to produce plenty and construct well, and thus drive the economic construction more vigorously, isn't that so?

We conducted our political work in this way, and the workers of Kangson came out with a resolution to produce 90,000 tons of rolled steel. Roused to activity, they strove hard improving the existing machines and equipment and undoing entangled knots, with the result that 120,000 tons of rolled steel was turned out instead of 90,000 that year. This steel works could raise the capacity of the bloomery to the present level of 450,000 tons, that is, nearly 8 times the rated capacity.

Not only in the Kangson Steel Works but in all fields of the national economy and all factories and enterprises, the old rated capacities were scrapped and great innovations were made, miracles wrought day after day to startle the world, and the economy of our country developed at a very high rate. Thus, the Five-Year Plan envisaging a 2.6-fold increase in total industrial output value was carried out in two years and a half, and the production plan for major manufactured goods was also fulfilled or overfulfilled on all indices of products in four years.

During the last 7-8 years since the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the tasks of the overall technical revolution have been vigorously carried forward in our country with the result that a number of new fields of industry have been opened, the technical equipment of industry has been radically improved, and the scale of production expanded many times. If the "theory" of some people that with the expansion of the scale of production the rate of its growth decreases, were right, it would have been impossible for our country to keep up the high tempo of production growth any longer in the period that followed the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan. But in the Seven-Year Plan period, too, the economy has developed continually at a high speed, though our country appropriated a large part of accumulation additionally for the defence upbuilding in view of the more pronounced aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists. Above all, the National Economic Plan for 1967, the plan for the first year in implementing the decision of the Party Conference on building the economy and defence in parallel, was a tight plan envisaging a 12.8 per cent increase in total industrial output value over the previous year. But in 1967 we actually overfulfilled the plan far and raised industrial output as much as 17 per cent in a year. Had it not been for the rare flood damage that year, industrial output would have risen more than 20 per cent. This is to be ascribed to the fact that our Party intensified the ideological revolution among the working people, thereby arousing their conscious enthusiasm and waging a resolute struggle against passivism, conservatism and all other sorts of old ideas that hampered our forward movement.

Take the Songhung Mine for example.

In 1967 when the managing workers of the Songhung Mine came up with a plan of very low target, the Cabinet persuaded them to raise it a little higher. Yet, even this was too low to meet the demand of the Party. So the Party Central Committee, with a view to conducting political work among the workers of the Songhung Mine, summoned the cadres of the mine, platoon leaders and above, and held a meeting. There, we told them: To carry out successfully the line of building the economy and defence in parallel set forth by the Party Conference, the Songhung Mine will have to extract more nonferrous metal. Thereupon, they pledged themselves to mine more nonferrous metal than the target set by the Cabinet. In the end, they produced nearly twice as much as they had promised at first.

Let us take another example.

Functionaries in the field of the engineering industry said that they had no reserve, so we went to the Ryongsong Machine Plant in 1967 and kindled the flames of innovation. The workers there all rose and fulfilled the keyed-up plan of the year, including the plan for extra production, by October 10, two months and 20 days ahead of schedule.

Great reserves were also found in the course of the struggle to carry out last year's national economic plan.

Under the circumstances of frantic war clamours by the U.S. imperialists following the "Pueblo" incident, the Party Central Committee addressed an appeal last year to the factories and enterprises in all fields of the national economy to fulfil ahead of schedule all their assignments of production and construction and produce more with the spared labour power, materials and equipment.

This revolutionary call of the Party found a response in all factories and enterprises, and many of them, out of a burning desire to drive out the U.S. imperialists from our soil and unify the country at the earliest possible date, asked for more assignments and excellently carried out their resolve.

All this shows that we can develop the economy as fast as we want, no matter how big its scale is, if we, by conducting political work well in accordance with the line set forth by our Party, enhance the political consciousness of the masses, arouse their revolutionary zeal and constantly improve techniques.

The theory that should industry reach a certain stage of development, the reserves would diminish and a high rate of growth could not be ensured in industrial production, has nothing to do with the Marxist-Leninist theory of economy. The "theory" that large-scale economy could not develop rapidly is but a sophistry brought forward by some people to justify the fact that their technical progress is slow and their economy stagnant because they, talking about "liberalization" and "democratic development," did not educate their working people and, as a result, the latter are ideologically so slackened as to fiddle about and loaf on the job.

Referring to the immediate tasks of Soviet power after the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, Lenin put forward the famous proposition: Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country. This proposition of Lenin's, though simple, has a profound meaning. I think it is of great importance for building socialism and communism that we have a correct understanding of this proposition and translate it into practice. What is meant by the Soviet power mentioned by Lenin? It means no less than the dictatorship of the proletariat. It, therefore, means that the state of the working class should continue the class struggle and carry out the ideological and cultural revolutions to remould the consciousness of the people and enhance their technical and cultural level, and accomplish the task of working-classizing and revolutionizing the whole society. By electrification it is meant that technology should be developed to such a high level as to be able to make all the production processes automatic and the material-production basis of society be greatly consolidated. To sum up, this proposition of Lenin's teaches that communism will be realized only when the dictatorship of the proletariat is strengthened to accomplish the ideological and cultural revolutions and to revolutionize and working-classize the whole society and, at the same time, when the technical revolution is accomplished to lay a solid material and technical basis for a very high level of productive forces.

If we neglect any one of the two, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the technical revolution alluded to by Lenin, we can neither steadily develop the socialist economy at a high tempo nor build a communist society. We should therefore strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and drive the technical revolution dynamically in order to build a communist society. As Lenin passed away before he himself could build communism, we must give a correct interpretation to his proposition and carry it into effect. Some people, however, refuse to correctly understand and put into effect this proposition of Lenin's. We must categorically oppose Right opportunism in the field of economic theory in order to accelerate socialist construction at a higher rate. If we do not take issue with the Right deviation in the economic field, weaken the proletarian dictatorship, do not conduct political work, foster individual selfishness among the people, and try to make the people move merely with money, we cannot call forth their collective heroism and heuristic initiative and, accordingly, we cannot successfully carry out the tasks either of technical revolution or of economic construction. If we tail after the Right opportunist theory and fail to develop the economy rapidly, we may find it difficult even to provide everybody with a job and feed him. Then, how can we who have taken over very backward productive forces from the old society, catch up with the advanced countries and build a communist society where each works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs? We must reject the Right opportunist theory, definitely defend and carry through to the end the revolutionary ideas of our Party, the theory of economic construction of our Party, and thus keep on the grand march of Chollima in building socialism.

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued from Page 2)

# 2. Problems of the Means of Production in the Form of Commodity and the Use of the Law of Value in Socialist Society

I have heard that some economists are arguing about the questions of whether or not the means of production is a commodity in socialist society and whether or not the law of value operates in the domain of its production and circulation.

I think these questions should not be handled in the same breath. In socialist society the means of production can sometimes be a commodity and sometimes not, as the case may be. So, the law of value will operate when it is a commodity, and will not when it is not. Because the law of value is a law of commodity production.

Then, when is the means of production a commodity and when not? To find the right solution to this question, I deem it necessary, first of all, to have a clear idea of the properties of commodity and the origin of commodity production.

Commodity is a thing produced not for one's own consumption but for sale. In other words, not all products are commodities, but things produced for the purpose of exchange are commodities. As is clear from this, for a product to be a commodity, firstly, there must be the social division of labour through which different kinds of goods are produced; secondly, there must be the seller and the buyer—the man who gives up the right to possess a thing by selling it and the man who buys and acquires the right to possess it. That is to say, commodity production presupposes the social division of labour and the differentiation of ownership of produce. Therefore, where there is no social division of labour and ownership is not differentiated but remains in a single form, there can be no commodity production.

The reason why the commodity-money relations exist in socialist society should also be explained by the fact that there exist the social division of labour and different forms of ownership of produce. As everybody knows, in socialist society the division of labour not only exists but develops every day. As for the ownership, too, there exist the state and the co-operative ownership of the means of production and the private ownership of consumer goods as well, though in the course of the socialist revolution private ownership is abolished and different forms of economy that existed in the early part of the transition period are gradually fused into a single, socialist form of economy. Besides, the socialist states must carry on foreign trade under the circumstances that communism has not yet triumphed on a world-wide scale and there exist frontiers.

All these things are conditions that give rise to commodity production in socialist society. It goes without saying that in socialist society commodity production is a production of goods without the capitalist and, therefore, the law of value operates not blindly as in capitalist society but within a limited sweep, and the state uses it in a planned way as an economic lever for effective management of the economy. Later, when the transition period is over and co-operative property is turned into property of the entire people so that a unitary form of ownership is established, the produce of society, if foreign trade is not taken into consideration, will be called not by the name of commodity but simply called means of production and consumer goods or by some other names. Then, the law of value will also cease to operate. Needless to say, even then the social division of labour will continue to develop, but there will be no more commodity production.

Scholars, leading economic functionaries and many other people now commit Right or "Left" errors in both the theoretical domain and the economic management, because they have not fully understood whether the means of production is a commodity or not in socialist society. As a result, some fall into the Right tendency to manage the economy in a capitalist way, overrating the importance of commodity production and the law of value in the wake of the revisionist theory while others commit the "ultra-Left" error of failing to streamline the enterprise management and causing a large wastage of means of production and labour power by totally ignoring commodity production and the role of the law of value in disregard of the transitional character of our society. A correct understanding of and dealing with this question is of weighty importance in socialist economic construction. After all, the question of utilizing the commodity-money relations is an important one which the state of the working class must properly settle in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. Right or "Left" error in this question can bring forth a serious harm.

The data as to in what case the means of production is a commodity and in what case not in socialist society, should also be found in the differentiation of ownership. In socialist society the means of production, even when shifted to other places, is not a commodity as long as it does not change hands, and it is a commodity when it changes hands. From this derives an obvious conclusion as follows:

Firstly, when a means of production turned out in the state sector of ownership is transferred to co-operative ownership or vice versa, it is a commodity in either case and, therefore, the law of value operates here; secondly, a means of production which is exchanged within the bounds of co-operative ownership, between co-operative farms, between producers' co-operatives or between the former and the latter, is equally a commodity and here, too, the law of value operates; thirdly, in the case of export the means of production is a commodity and it is dealt at the world market price or at the socialist market price. For instance, when countries like Indonesia and Cambodia ask our country for machine tools, the machine tools sold to these countries are commodities for which we should receive due prices. And when a Confederation of the North and the South, though not yet realised at the moment, is established in our country in accordance with our Party's proposal for national unification, and businessmen in South Korea ask us for machines and equipment, we will have to sell them. In that case the machines and equipment we shall sell them will be commodities, and here the law of value will be bound to come into consideration.

What, then, are the equipment, raw and other materials that are transferred between the state enterprises? They are not commodities. Because the means of production such as these are turned out on the basis of socialist co-operation in production, and even when they are turned over from one enterprise to another, they remain under the ownership of the socialist state, and such means of production are supplied not through free trade but in a planned way by the state according to the plan of equipment and material supply. When the state finds it necessary, it provides the enterprises with the means of production, even if the enterprises do not ask for them, just as it provides the army with weapons. The machines, equipment, raw and other materials transferred between the state enterprises, therefore, cannot be called commodities realised through the operation of the law of value.

Then, what shall we call these means of production transferred between the state enterprises, if not commodities, and what shall we say is being made use of, if not the operation of the law of value, in assessing the prices of the means of production when they are turned over, or in accounting their costs when produced? It would be right to say that the means of production which are transferred between the state enterprises according to the plans of equipment and material supply and of co-operative production are not commodities, but assume the form of commodity, and, accordingly, that in this case the law of value does not operate in substance as in the case of commodity production, but in form.

Namely, such means of production are not commodities in the proper sense of the word, but merely assume the form of commodity, and, accordingly, what is made use of here is not the operation of the law of value in the proper sense of the word, but the law of value in form; and in the case of the production and exchange of the means of production, the form of value is made use of simply as an instrument of economic accounting, and not the value itself.

Then, how is it going to be explained that the means of production which are transferred between the state enterprises, are not commodities but merely assume the form of commodity? It is so because the state enterprises are relatively independent in using and managing the means of production and in running the economy, as if they were under different ownership, though they are all under one and the same ownership of the state. Though all the business-accounting enterprises in the state sector are owned by the state, they separately use the means of production received from other enterprises according to the unitary plan of the state, and must net a certain profit for the state after they recover the costs spent on their products.

Although such business-accounting state enterprises are under the same ownership, independence in management of each of them gives the impression that the means of production transferred between them were commodities like those handed over to different ownership. Thus, when an enterprise delivers means of production to another, it does not give them free or dirt-cheap at random, but hands them over at prices fixed by the state uniformly according to the expenditure of socially necessary labour on the principle of equivalent compensation, though they are business-accounting enterprises in the state sector all alike. Though equally state-owned, the enterprises have to be particular about things of their own and of others, and transactions in the means of production have to be conducted on a strict accounting basis.

Why, then, should the enterprises within the state sector be granted independence in management, and why should the means of production be delivered and received by them with strict accounting on the principle of equivalence when it is no commodity? That has something to do with the specific feature of socialist society which is a transitional one. In socialist society the productive forces have not yet developed to such an extent as each works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs. And not all people possess so high a degree of collectivist spirit as to hold dear and take responsible care of state properties like their own. In not a few cases, even those who are educated enough do not care so much about the business of other state bodies or enterprises as about their own business, nor do they devote themselves to it, to say nothing of those who still harbour such old ideological debris as boring into the interests of the state or other organs and enterprises, placing the narrow interests of their own organs and localities before everything, being stodgily departmentalized and parochialized. Further, under socialism labour has become, of course, an honorable and worthwhile thing, but not yet life's prime requirement as in communist society. Precisely all these things require that under socialism equivalent values be strictly accounted in

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued from Page 3)

transactions between the enterprises, though they are all alike state-owned. If our society had a great affluence of goods and if the managing staffs and working people of all enterprises were free from selfishness, were concerned about all the state properties as about their own, and conducted all the state affairs as devotedly as their own, then there would be no need of casting accounts on an equivalent basis.

A proper use of the commodity form and the commercial form in the production and circulation of the means of production is of definite significance in methodically increasing the profits of enterprises and the accumulations of the state by eliminating the wastage of social labour and strengthening the save-and-spare regime. It is therefore necessary to make a proper use of them in all branches of the national economy and at all enterprises.

Above all, efforts should be made to use properly the form of value in the field of manufacturing the means of production to strengthen the strict accounting system and the control by *won* over the use of raw and other materials as well as labour power and systematically lower the standard of material consumption per unit.

In the domain of circulation, too, the commercial form should be fully utilized, while good plans of equipment and material supply are mapped out, so as to do away with the wastage of machines, equipment, raw and other materials and use them in a rational way. When we set up the material supply agencies and saw to it that raw and other materials were bought and sold through the medium of the agencies, we aimed at ensuring their smooth supply.

Our economic functionaries, however, fail to do this properly. The textbook of political economy, too, simply says that the means of production is excluded from the sphere of commodity circulation and is supplied to enterprises according to plan, but it makes no mention whatever of how and in what form its supply is realized. The question of supply of means of production is all but left out from the textbook of political economy and, particularly, the question of purchase and sale of raw and other materials between the state enterprises is not even touched upon.

Such being the case, there have appeared many shortcomings in the supply of materials. When securing raw and other materials, the enterprises take them without caring much about their prices, high or low. Moreover, it is not infrequent that valuable materials lie idle in heaps at some enterprises, while at other enterprises production is interrupted for want of the same materials.

True, this is partly owing to the defective plans of material supply mapped out by the State Planning Commission, but the issue rather lies in the ignorance of the fact that the supply of raw and other materials is also realized in the form of trade. That is to say, the supply of raw and other materials is realized in the form of commodity circulation, inasmuch as the form of selling and buying is adopted between the state enterprises, too. But this has been ignored. As a result, in case the planning organs map out erroneous plans for the supply of materials, nobody is to answer for the materials being kept idle or wasted, and the defect is detected nowhere.

To straighten out this question, it is necessary, first of all, to enhance the role of the material supply agencies. When the material supply agencies do their work well, they will not be besieged by crowds of people coming to procure materials and will be able to properly supply them, even if small in quantity, to the enterprises in need of them for effective use, and the enterprises, on their part, will stop receiving materials at random with no consideration whatever of whether they are necessary or not, only to keep them idle or waste them.

We must know that when means of production such as machines, equipment, raw and other materials produced in factories and enterprises, while remaining under state ownership, are transferred between the enterprises, it assumes the form of commodity circulation. Then, here their prices will become an issue and so, if there sometimes happen to be defects in the plans, it will be possible to straighten them out in the course of actual supply.

Of course, in our society everything is produced, supplied, and consumed according to plan. Moreover, under the ownership of the entire people production, supply and consumption are completely planned. It is by no means an easy thing, however, to have everything correctly planned. We have been carrying on a planned economy for over 20 years and we have kept on emphasizing that the plans must be objective. But planning is still not quite in order.

The same is true of the plans of supply of raw and other materials. Some kinds of materials are left out of the plan and some unnecessary things are included in the plan for supply . Then, where should the defects be detected? They should be detected at the supply agencies. That is, they must be complemented and corrected in the course of selling and buying raw and other materials through the agencies.

Besides, even if a material supply plan has been all correctly drawn up, it cannot be executed when the supply work is not actually carried on properly. If the form of trade, that is, the form of selling and buying, is ignored in the supply of raw and other materials and if they are supplied simply according to plan, materials may be used at random and squandered at the enterprises. Such practices can take place quite often so long as our functionaries and working people are not all communist.

It is therefore necessary to raise the role of the supply agencies and make the most of the form of commodity circulation in the supply of raw and other materials. Thus, things must be so arranged that if an enterprise should purchase some kinds of materials too much, it would not be able to buy other kinds, and if materials should be wasted,the business activities of the enterprise would be greatly affected. Only when such conditions are arranged in the supply of raw and other materials, will the functionaries of the enterprises come to closely check up the prices of materials and transport costs, value and take better care of materials, and make efforts to lower the standard of consumption per unit in the use of materials.

Now I should like to present my views on the question of making proper use of the law of value in the production and circulation of commodities.

Most important of all in the use of the law of value is to fix the prices of commodities properly. Prices should be assessed on the basis of correctly reckoning with the requirements of the basic economic law of socialism and the law of value.

First of all, the assessment of prices should be based correctly on the socially necessary labour contained in goods. If the fixing of prices is not based on the outlays of socially necessary labour, equilibrium of the prices cannot be maintained ,nor can the socialist distribution be properly done, and the development of social production can be unfavorably affected.

Let us take an example. Once I walked into a shop in Changsong county of North Pyongan Province, and I found there a metre of twisted-yarn fabric woven with 200 grammes of yarn priced three won and a thread-ball weighing 50 grammes 5.4 won. It meant that a thread-ball was priced twice as dear as a piece of cloth made of twisted yarn equivalent to four thread-balls, which was woven into fabrics and dyed. Indeed, it seems to me that much labour and fairly large production costs were needed to reel thread at a local industry factory, because it was poorly mechanized. But since thread is not reeled by the hand spinning-wheel, its cost cannot be larger than the cost of fabrics. And even if the production costs were so high, the price cannot be fixed without taking into account the expenditure of socially necessary labour, and it goes against reason to fix the price so preposterously.

Further, low prices should be assigned to the mass consumption goods when the prices are fixed. It is a matter of course, as I have mentioned above, that the values of commodities should be taken into account in assessing their prices. But this by no means signifies that the price of a commodity cannot be deviated from its value. The Party and the state of the working class should assign low prices to the mass consumption goods by actively deviating the prices of commodities from their values. That is to say, rice, cloths, footwear, mosquito nets, thread, matches, school things and other goods indispensable for the people's material and cultural life should be cheap. This precisely means a proper use of the law of value, and this accords with the essential requirement of the socialist system to feed and dress all the working people evenly and to make them equally well-off.

Otherwise, if we price the mass consumption goods dear, we cannot fully reveal the excellence of the socialist system and can possibly cause inconveniences to the people's life. If, for example, the prices of fabrics such as vinalon mixtures much demanded by our people were set high, it would not be possible to make all the people dress decently. And if the prices of such school supplies as textbooks, pencils, notebooks and satchels were set high, children would not be duly educated despite the carrying out of compulsory education.

Nevertheless, there is a tendency among our functionaries to increase the state budgetary revenue by unwarrantably raising the prices of fabrics and other mass consumption goods. As a result, though we turn out such large quantities of fabrics as 20 metres per head of the population, the working people cannot afford to buy enough to dress their children well as the prices are high. No doubt, the major reason why not much fabrics go round to the people is that our country still fails to turn out various fabrics at low costs. But it should be clearly borne in mind that the improper stance of the functionaries towards securing the state budgetary revenue by means of raising the prices of cloths is also largely accountable for the small cloth supply to the people. Owing to the erroneous act of the functionaries, the prices of fabrics have kept rising unreasonably over the past few years.

Unless our functionaries rectify such wrong ideas and attitude of work, livelihood of the people cannot be improved rapidly. In fact, it often happens that cloths do not sell because of their high prices and lie long on the counter and, at last, they have to be sold off at reduced prices. This, in the end, will not only be harmful to the people's livelihood but render it impossible to secure the state budgetary revenue.

Our Party and Government, therefore, fix definite rates of turnover levies and assign low prices to the mass consumption goods at least and, particularly, see to it that the goods for the children are priced so low that their production costs can be barely recovered, even if the state budgetary revenue could not be lifted. This principle should be further observed.

On the contrary, however, tobacco and drink, luxury goods, high-quality suit material and other things which are in limited supply as yet, should be priced higher than the mass consumption goods in order to adjust the demands for them. The charges for welfare facilities including the dwelling houses should also be fixed on the same principle as the prices of commodities. The rents on ordinarily-furnished one- or two-room flats, for example, should be cheap, but those on well-appointed dwellings with three or more rooms should be high because we do not have them in numbers. Of course, when our productive forces are developed high enough to fully ensure all the goods and facilities needed by the people, it will become unnecessary to go to the trouble of taking such measures.

To fix the prices of commodities correctly, we must make them uniform. The unfair prices found

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued from Page 4)

so far in some cases have something to do with the failure on the part of the leading functionaries of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and some other economic organs to exercise control over the assessment of prices on the goods produced by the local industry enterprises, leaving it at the disposal of the chairmen of the provincial people's committees on the plea that these goods were supposed to be of local significance. Therefore, just as the regional planning commissions have been set up to unify planning, regional price commissions should be established to unify the assessment of prices on the goods including those turned out by the local industry enterprises, and the economic organs such as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and the Price Assessment Commission should strengthen their control over the assessment of prices.

# 3. Problems of the Peasant Market in Socialist Society and of the Way of Abolishing It

The peasant market represents a form of trade whereby the peasants sell directly to the population at definite places part of the farm produce as well as animal products of the joint economy of co-operative farms and of the sideline of individual co-operative farmers. Though a form of trade in socialist society, the peasant market retains a lot of remains of capitalism. What, then, are the capitalist remains of the peasant market? They are to be found in the fact that in the peasant market prices are determined spontaneously according to demand and supply and, therefore, the law of value operates somewhat blindly. The state does not plan demand and supply or prices for the peasant market. Of course, the spontaneous character of the peasant market undergoes certain restrictions according as the state trade develops and the co-ordinating function of the state over the peasant market grows. Yet, at the stage of socialism, the peasant market cannot be completely done away with.

The word *Jang* (market—Tr.) engendered neither under the socialist system nor under the capitalist; it is a term left over from feudal society. *Jang* came into being as handicrafts developed in the feudal age. From of old the Koreans call a merchant *Jang-sa-gun* which means "a person who does business at *Jang*". Thus, *Jang* is a backward form of trade that engendered in feudal society. It is therefore preferable in principle that there be no peasant market, a backward form of trade, under the advanced, socialist system.

But, since there are the co-operative economy and individual sideline production under socialism, it is inevitable that the peasant market exists, and it is not half bad that it does. Some comrades seem to consider that the state should even purchase all the sideline products and supply them in a planned way, but they are wrong, and it is not practicable either. As for the individual sideline products, the producers should be allowed to consume them and take the surplus to the market to sell or barter for other goods according to their wish. As for the animal products and industrial crops turned out by the joint economy of co-operative farms, the greater part should be purchased by the state, but part of them should be divided among the peasants. They may consume them, or sell them to the purchasing agents or take them to the peasant market for sale. The peasants should not be forced to sell them exclusively to the purchasing agents, but should be allowed to sell them to anybody they like. That is the way to afford more facilities to the people's life.

The textbook of political economy does not give a good account of the peasant market. It only says that the peasant market produces unfavorable effect on the development of the joint economy and fosters the petty-bourgeois ideas and selfishness of the peasants. But no clear account is provided in it as to why the peasant market is necessary in socialist society, what role it plays and when it can disappear.

It is rather good than bad that the sideline production and the peasant market still exist in socialist society. We are not yet in a position to sufficiently supply, through the channels of the state, all that are necessary for the people's life, above all, sundry goods for daily use like brooms and calabash-ladles, and subsidiary provisions like meat, eggs, gingili and wild sesame. And under the circumstances, what is wrong if individuals produce these things on the side and sell them in the market? A backward way as it is, it should still be made use of when the advanced ways are not enough to cover everything.

Some functionaries fear that the sideline production or the peasant market might revive capitalism right away. But they don't have to. If too large kitchen-gardens were given to co-operative farmers, they might be engrossed in their individual farming, neglecting collective labour, and this might foster capitalist elements. But the kitchen-gardens of our peasants are no bigger than a few dozen *pyong* each, and their individual sideline stockbreeding amounts to no more than raising a couple of pigs or a dozen or so of chickens per household. And even if a peasant grows a few stalks of tobacco on his garden plot, it will not turn into capitalist management, and even if he takes a few chickens to the peasant market and sells them at a bit high price, he will not become a capitalist.

But what would happen if the peasant market were abolished by law on the supposed ground that the sideline production as well as the peasant market had a harmful effect on the joint economy and fostered selfishness? The market place would disappear, of course, but the black-market would remain. Peasants would knock at the kitchen-doors of the others' or hang about the back streets to sell chickens or eggs they raised on the side. Then they might be caught in this act to be fined or punished otherwise by law. So, forcible abolition of the peasant market would help you to no solution, but might rather cause inconveniences to the people's life and incriminate many people senselessly.

Therefore, as long as the state cannot sufficiently produce and supply all the goods necessary for the people's life, we must strictly guard against the "Left" tendency to abolish the peasant market so hastily.

Then, when will the individual sideline production and the peasant market disappear?

Firstly, they will disappear only when the country is industrialized, technology highly developed, and there are plenty of all consumer goods required by the people. Nobody will trouble himself to go to the peasant market, when he can buy anything he wants from state-owned shops, and it will not be dealt in the peasant market either. Suppose cheap and good-quality chemical fibres gush forth in plenty from the factories. Then, people will not take the trouble to go to the market place to buy the expensive cotton; and even if some peasants want to sell it dear, it will not sell. Even under the present circumstances, goods which meet the demands of the people are not dealt in the peasant market, and they are sold at uniform prices in all parts of our country in big cities like Hamhung as well as in remote mountain villages like Potae-ri at the foot of Mt. Baekdu all alike. When goods are plentiful and sold at uniform prices in this way, it is nothing short of a supply system.

It must be borne in mind, however, that goods which do not meet the demands of the people are dealt underhand or resold at the peasant market, even when uniform prices are fixed on them by the state. It happens that some people buy goods from the shops and hoard them and sell them at higher prices when they are badly needed by others. Let me take the sale of eggs for example. At present we produce eggs at the chicken farms built in Pyongyang and many other places. But we do not yet produce them to such an extent as to supply enough of them to the people. So, there, too, exists a discrepancy between the state and the peasant-market prices of eggs. Taking advantage of this, there has appeared the practice of reselling eggs.

Yet, we cannot, of course, send those who have resold some eggs to prison as criminals. As for other methods of control, there is no other way than taking some technical measures such as regulating the volume of sale per buyer. Of course, such measures should also be taken, but all we can do with them is no more than composing somewhat the concentration of goods in the hands of a few people. Such measures can by no means completely do away with the reselling in the peasant market or the black-marketeering.

To solve this problem large quantities of goods should be produced. If more egg farms are built and enough eggs are turned out to fully meet the needs of the people, the black-marketing of eggs will disappear, and buying and selling in the peasant market, too, will naturally come to an end. If the state meets the demands of the people in this way and eliminates from the peasant market goods dealt there one by one, then the peasant market will no longer be needed in the end.

Secondly, the individual sideline production and peasant market will cease to exist only when co-operative ownership is turned into ownership of the entire people.

As was pointed out in the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question, too, there will be no more buying and selling in the peasant market when we have converted co-operative property into property of the entire people by organically welding the two forms of ownership while steadily enhancing the leading role of property of the entire people over co-operative property.

One of the major reasons why there exists the peasant market at present is that there are the co-operative and the individual sideline economy side by side with the state economy.

Therefore, when the two sorts of ownership are welded into the single ownership of the entire people the individual sideline economy will vanish, due to the developed productive forces, and, consequently, the peasant market will disappear and the circulation of commodities as a whole will become unnecessary. Then, products will be distributed under a supply system. At present, we distribute rice and some other indispensable goods to the workers and office employees under a supply system. Needless to say, this supply system was introduced not because the goods were abundant, nor was it introduced under the circumstances of the single ownership of the entire people. It has been enforced with a view to exercising control so as to make people eat and live equally under the circumstances where goods are not plenty. The system of supply of produce we intend to introduce when the productive forces will be very highly developed and the two forms of property will be welded into a single property of the entire people, will be different from the one we have now for control; it means a supply system aimed at providing the people more effectively with consumer goods turned out in large quantities, according to their diverse needs.

To conclude, the peasant market as well as the underhand dealings will disappear and trade will go over finally to the supply system only when the productive forces have developed to such an extent that the state can sufficiently turn out and supply all kinds of goods required by the people and co-operative ownership has grown into ownership of the entire people.

A grand meeting for conveying gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, to Qahtan Muhammad Al Shaabi, President of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, was held in Aden on February 12, according to a report from the capital of Southern Yemen.

The President of Southern Yemen who received the precious gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung amid deep emotion and the attendants of the meeting for conveying the gifts unanimously adopted a telegram expressing warm thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung in the name of the people of Southern Yemen.

The telegram reads:

# To Respected and Beloved Comrade Premier KIM IL SUNG

A meeting for conveying Korean gifts sent by you, respected and beloved Premier, to Southern Yemen was held this evening in Aden.

Present at the meeting are representatives of the government organs and public organizations of Southern Yemen and the people of Southern Yemen.

We attendants have the honour of addressing a telegram to you, respected and beloved Premier, expressing thanks for these gifts in the name of the people of Southern Yemen. We consider that these gifts will strengthen the solidarity and cooperation and further deepen the close friendship sealed between the peoples of Korea and Southern Yemen in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Under the leadership of you, respected and beloved Premier, the Korean people valiantly struggled against the aggression of the imperialist forces and are continuously winning victories in this struggle today, too.

Under the leadership of the National Front, their vanguard organization, and President Qahtan Muhammad Al Shaabi, the people of Southern Yemen are courageously and resolutely keeping up the grandiose struggle against world imperialism and reactionary forces.

Colonialism which had ruled Southern Yemen for 130 years had reduced our economy to the state of dependency.

But we are waging a stubborn struggle with the determination to build our national economy relying first of all on our own efforts and on the aid of the friendly peoples.

We, therefore, pay deep attention to the assistance given to us in this domain by the people of your country under your leadership.

We denounce all the detestable, cunning plots and provocations of imperialism against the Korean people.

At the same time, we denounce all the intrigues to deprive us of the gains of the "October 14" revolution of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen.

We have the determination to continue to make revolution for safeguarding our gains and creating a new life under the leadership of our National Front and His Excellency President Qahtan Muhammad Al Shaabi.

We believe that the unity of all the peoples struggling against imperialism and colonialism is necessary.

Long live the close friendship between the peoples of Korea and Southern Yemen!

Long live Premier Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean people!

Long live President Qahtan Muhammad Al Shaabi, Leader of the people of Southern Yemen!

**Attendants of the Meeting for Conveying Korean Gifts to Southern Yemen**

Aden, February 12, 1969

## TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a telegram of greetings from **Casimir M. Bagira**, Vice-President of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo (L), on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram of greetings from **Andreas Jet Shifanga**, representative of the Southwest Africa People's Organization in Cairo, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a telegram of greetings from **Francisco Gonsalez**, representative of the Mission of the Leftist Revolutionary Movement of Venezuela in Cuba, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

The platform of the ceremony for conveying gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung

Parade of tractors and trailers carrying goods sent by Premier Kim Il Sung

# Grand Meeting for Conveying Gifts from Premier KIM IL SUNG

## To President Qahtan Muhammad Al Shaabi of Southern Yemen Held in Aden

A grand meeting for conveying gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, to Qahtan Muhammad Al Shaabi, President of Southern Yemen, was held in Aden on February 12 as a state event, according to a report from the capital of Southern Yemen.

A telegram of thanks addressed to respected and beloved Comrade Premier KIM IL SUNG was unanimously adopted at the meeting amid the warm applause of the entire attendants.

That day the streets of Aden, the capital of Southern Yemen, were garbed in festive attire.

The "Crescent Square," the place of the meeting, was packed to capacity with a large number of Aden citizens and representatives of inhabitants of neighbouring towns who were carrying high above their heads portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and streamers reading "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" "Long live indestructible friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Southern Yemen!"

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Qahtan Muhammad Al Shaabi, President of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, were respectfully placed on the platform of the meeting place.

The slogan "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" and flags of the two countries were hanging there.

Tractors and tractor trailers loaded with other goods Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, sent as gifts lined in a row in the centre of the square.

The masses who gathered in the meeting place long before the opening of the meeting shouted at the top of their voices, unable to keep down the joy over these precious gifts, "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!" "Long live indestructible friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Southern Yemen!"

Present at the meeting were President Qahtan Muhammad Al Shaabi and members of the General Headquarters of the National Front of Southern Yemen, high-ranking officers of the army and the Security Bureau, responsible functionaries of public organizations and diplomatic representatives of many countries in this country.

Hong Man Pyo, D.P.R.K. Ambassador to Southern Yemen, and members of the economic delegation of our country staying in the country were invited there.

The meeting which opened with the playing of the national anthems of our country and Southern Yemen was addressed by the President and personages of various circles of Southern Yemen and the Ambassador of our country.

In his speech, President Al Shaabi expressed heartfelt thanks to Premier Kim Il Sung for the gifts. He said:

"We regard these gifts as a symbol of friendship which the revolutionaries express to revolutionaries, revolution to revolution, the revolution of the dear Korean people to the revolution of the Southern Yemeni people.

"We extend thanks to the friends of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, the fighter, hero and our great friend, who is consistently leading the friendly Korean people to victory," the President stated. He declared with emphasis:

"We are with all the fighting peoples and with the peoples opposed to imperialism and colonialism and to the exploitation of man by man. We affirm that we are on the side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has fought against U.S. and Japanese imperialism for a long period and has the duty to unify the country."

Saying that the people of Southern Yemen resolutely support the unification of the country, the ardent aspiration of the friendly Korean people, the President pointed in detail to the disinterested aid of the Korean people to Southern Yemen.

As the Korean people rely on their own strength, so the people of Southern Yemen should rely on their own strength first of all, the President noted. And he called upon the people to fight, always holding high the slogan of building with one hand and defending the country with the other.

Wanward Kared, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and many other personages spoke.

Referring in his speech to the course of struggle covered by the Korean revolution under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and exploits made in this struggle, Wanward Kared stressed: the victory of the gallant Korean people who defeated U.S. imperialism boasting of being the "strongest" in the world in the Fatherland Liberation War brightly illumined the road for all the

(Continued on Page 7)

A message addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was unanimously adopted amid stormy applause at a meeting of inhabitants of Grand Kabylie Province, Algeria, held on the occasion of the "Week of solidarity with the South Korean people fighting against imperialism and for the unification of Korea," according to a report from Algiers.

The full text of the message reads:

# To Your Excellency Premier KIM IL SUNG

## the Respected and Beloved Leader of the 40 Million Korean People

We deem it great pleasure to address this message to you, the great Leader of the Korean people and intimate friend of the Algerian people.

We inhabitants of Grand Kabylie Province express our firm solidarity, through Your Excellency who always leads the 40 million Korean people to victory and glory, with the entire Korean people and the South Korean patriots on the occasion of the "Week of solidarity with the South Korean people fighting against imperialism and for the unification of Korea".

We are deeply resented by the news that the U.S. imperialist aggressors who occupying South Korea for more than 20 years, have imposed all sorts of sufferings and misfortunes upon the South Korean people and Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooges, are brutally arresting, imprisoning and murdering South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, running wild to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea.

The struggle the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots have waged upholding the great revolutionary ideas of Your Excellency Premier and the correct line on liberating South Korea and unifying divided Korea is a patriotic deed fully worthy of our praise and support.

It arouses irrepressible indignation among us that this notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooges, staged murderous "trial" farce recently to "sentence" to death and heavy penalties Comrade Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the United Revolutionary Party and many other revolutionaries and patriots after murdering Comrade Choi Yong Do, an indomitable revolutionary fighter of South Korea and Chairman of the South Cholla Provincial Committee of the United Revolutionary Party.

The brutal atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique against the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are a challenge not only to the entire Korean people but to the peoples of the whole world who are standing together on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front.

We inhabitants of Grand Kabylie Province, together with the entire Algerian people, condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooges, who are intensifying the fascist suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and hold that Comrade Kim Jong Tae and other South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who are cast into prison must be released unconditionally and immediately.

It is an expression of the lofty feeling of us Algerian people who won the independence of the country by waging a bloody struggle for seven to eight years to voice full solidarity with the fighters who are devoting themselves to the sacred struggle for the liberation of their fatherland and the freedom of their people.

Therefore, we inhabitants of Grand Kabylie Province and the entire Algerian people will always stand firm on the side of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots who are waging an indomitable struggle for the liberation of South Korea and the unification of their fatherland.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique refuse to give up the fascist atrocities against the South Korean patriots and refuse to stop their new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and withdraw from South Korea defying the warnings of us Algerian people and the peoples the world over, they will meet more powerful resistance of the entire heroic Korean people and will be unable to escape the wrathful denunciation of the Algerian people and the world people.

We are convinced that though the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are now undergoing a temporary trial, they will before long put an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism in South Korea, unify the divided fatherland and enjoy a happy life together with the brothers and sisters in the northern half under your leadership because there are for them the wise leadership of you, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the powerful assistance of the brothers and sisters in the northern half and the active support and encouragement of the Algerian people and the peace-loving peoples of the whole world.

Esteemed Your Excellency Premier,

We reverentially wish good health and a long life to you, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and intimate friend of us Algerian people, for the independent unification of Korea and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and for the victory of the world revolution.

**Inhabitants of Grand Kabylie Province who Gathered together on the Occasion of the "Week of Solidarity with the South Korean People Fighting against Imperialism and for the Unification of Korea"**

Grand Kabylie Province, Algeria February 17, 1969

(Continued from Page 6)

oppressed peoples of the world to rid themselves of slavery and exploiting system.

He stressed that such brilliant victories and great successes of the Korean people are attributable to the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

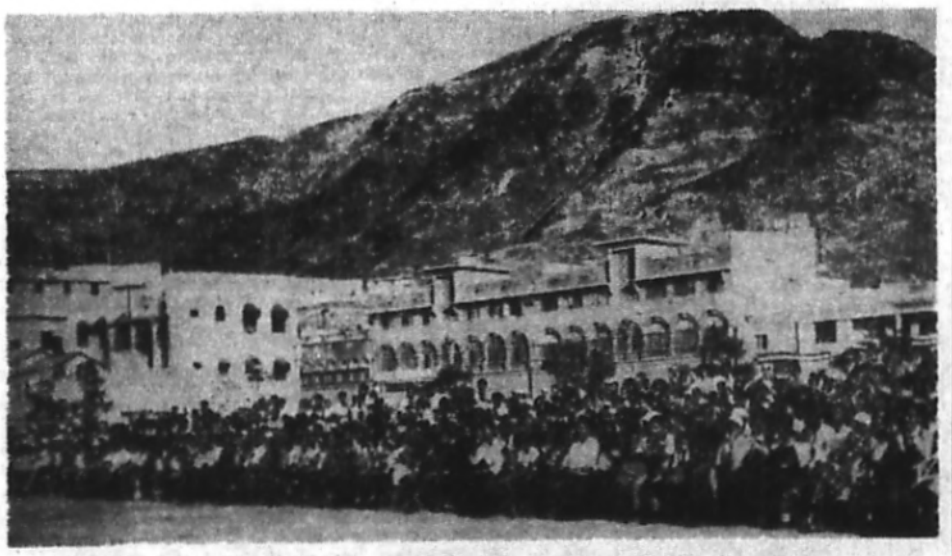
Each time the speakers expressed the respect and thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, and pointed to the wiseness of his leadership, the attendants broke into thunderous applause.

Addressing the meeting, D.P.R.K. Ambassador Hong Man Pyo pointed out that the gifts sent by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, are an expression of the desire of the Korean people to support and cooperate with each other in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and an expression of the close friendship of the Korean people with the people of Southern Yemen.

Saying that the peoples of Korea and Southern Yemen are brothers and comrades-in-arms standing shoulder to shoulder with each other on the front of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for peace and national independence, he expressed the conviction that the gifts will greatly contribute to the construction of national economy and the improvement of people's livelihood in Southern Yemen and the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries.

After the meeting the tractors and tractor trailers loaded with goods sent by Premier Kim Il Sung as gifts began to roll along the street. When a column of tractors passed through the center of the capital which was beautifully decorated like on holidays, the citizens who were filled with emotion and joy turned out to the street and loudly shouted "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live Korea!"

Working people of Southern Yemen parading in tractors sent by Premier Kim Il Sung as gifts



Attendants of the ceremony for conveying gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung

## TELEGRAMS

✦Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Indira Gandhi**, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the founding anniversary of the Republic of India.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram of greetings from **U Aung Lwin**, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, received a telegram of greetings from **Victor L. Mayekino**, representative of the Pan-African Congress of Azania in Cairo, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Emir of the State of Kuwait, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the independence of the State of Kuwait.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Yassir Arafat** on his election as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram of greetings to the **Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin** in connection with the convocation of its extraordinary congress.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung** sent telegrams to the national liberation struggle organizations of various countries and international organizations and other organizations in reply to their telegrams of greetings sent on the occasion of the New Year 1969.

Reply telegrams were sent to **Kajimir Mubakira**, Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Council of Revolution of the Congo (L); **Amilcar Cabral**, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands; **Andreas Jet Shilanga**, Representative of the Southwest African People's Organization in Cairo; **Stepon Paridenyaruwa**, Representative of the African People's Union of Zimbabwe in Dares-Salaam; **the Supreme Command of the Liberation People's Front of the Occupied Arabs Gulf; Victor El Maekino**, Representative of the Pan-African Congress of Azania in Cairo; **Mohamed Ali Ritaat**, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Cooperation; **D.B.S. Zimbihile**, Permanent Secretary of the All-African Trade Union Federation; **U Hla Kyaw**, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Burma; **Thakin Lwin**, General Secretary of the Burmese Council for World Peace; **the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization of Pakistan; Hamid Said**, Chairman of the National Union of Students of the Republic of Iraq; **U Aung Lwin**, Chairman of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society; **the Pakistan-Korean Friendship Association; H.M.P. Mohideen**, General Secretary of the Ceylon-People's Korea Friendship Association and **R.K. Aggarwal**, Secretary of the Indo-Korean Cultural Society.

Premier **Kim Il Sung** also sent a telegram to **A. Ratnayake**, President of the Ceylonese Senate, in reply to the latter's telegram of greetings.

In his reply telegrams Comrade **Kim Il Sung** expressed thanks to them for their New Year's greetings and wished them new successes in the work against the imperialists and colonialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and for the consolidation of friendship and solidarity among our peoples in the New Year.

Oil painting: The Premier visiting the poultry farm

# A Blessed Poultry Farm

I'm an ordinary chick breeder at a poultry farm, but I'm working with a great pride.

It is not merely because ours is a big centre of modern poultry farming that I am so proud of my job. It is rather because I am working at a post to realize Premier Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan for improving the dietary life of the people.

The more I think of our poultry farm the more grateful I feel to the Leader.

Six months after the construction of the poultry farm started, incubators and breeds were sent here and three months later our new pens were filled with chickens. Encouraged by such progress we worked hard to increase egg production helping and pulling each other along.

April 1, 1967.

The day's work was over and we were just going home.

Suddenly there appeared a car on the road of the village bathed crimson in the twilight.

"The Premier is coming!" some one cried for joy. All people rushed out.

That day I was later than usual in finishing my work as I looked round the chicken houses.

Upon hearing the happy news of the Premier's visit I was going out to greet him, when the Premier in white smock was already in the house that was under my charge.

I got so much excited at seeing the Premier that I couldn't say any proper words of greeting. I was at a loss what to do.

Returning their greeting, the Premier warmly pressed the hands of breeders.

The Premier asked in detail about our life—where the rest rooms of breeders were, whether we were provided with enough welfare service facilities, whether proper temperature was kept in chicken houses, whether there was enough coal for heat and so on. After hearing our answers he praised us saying that we had worked well.

He looked at birds flocking in the pen for some while. Meanwhile cameramen poured out flood light to chicks, causing noise. Noticing this, the Premier motioned for them not to approach, saying that they should not frighten chicks as chicks dislike flood light.

Frankly speaking, until then we had paid little attention to such a thing. But the Premier was paying a meticulous attention even to such a matter! I felt ashamed of this.

That evening after the Premier's visit, I, looking up at the portrait of the Premier, recalled with deep emotion the path traversed by our blessed poultry farm.

One spring day in 1966.

The Premier personally visited us. He selected the site of our present poultry farm, as it is protected against the wind and away from the highways. He even overhauled minutely the blueprints of the farm on the spot.

He taught: In order to supply more eggs and meat to the people their production should be industrialized and the poultry farm should be provided with a good water-supply and heating system and prevention measures against the rainy season, so that the farm might be in the service of the people for generations.

Our workers rose up in response to the teachings of the Premier. Citizens of the capital gave help to construction.

The construction was thus stepped up rapidly by the efforts of the people whose Red hearts were burning with a determination to carry out the Premier's far-reaching plan. And the poultry farm developed into a big modern one in a short space of time.

There cropped up lots of bottlenecks and difficulties in our work. The Premier visited our poultry farm many times and inspired and encouraged us even praising us for our small success and taught us in detail how to untie the bottlenecks.

In the early stage of egg production some people who were captivated by dogmatism and passivism held that chicks could lay egg only for a period of ten months a year and regarded the remaining two months as a "nonbroody period."

Whenever he came to our poultry farm Comrade Premier taught us in detail to help poultrymen get rid of such a wrong idea. He instructed us to provide fresh air to the house to remove moisture in the rainy season and install electric heaters under the drafts to keep temperature in time of ventilation in winter.

We acted as he taught and succeeded in producing as many eggs in rainy days as in the dry season. In December which was regarded as the "nonbroody period" the egg production reached the highest water-mark!

This made us have a firm conviction that there is nothing impossible for us if we act as taught by the Premier. We made strenuous efforts to carry through Comrade Premier's on-the-spot instructions.

Engraving indelibly on our memory the earnest instructions the Premier gave us on increasing egg production and lowering the production cost for the people we exerted every effort for their implementation.

In accordance with his teachings we built the temporary and outdoor houses to lower the cost of construction. Multistoried houses were built to manage a large flock. This made it possible to rear four times as many chicks as in previous days with the same floor space.

And all work—feeding, water supply, cleaning, regulation of temperature and removal of moisture and collection of eggs—were mechanized and automated. This means material and technical foundations were laid for industrializing the egg production. Besides, we further improved management to reduce feed consumption and raise egg productivity. This has led to a considerable lowering of the production cost of egg.

Management of our poultry farm was thus put on the right track and eggs were mass produced.

One day the Premier came to our farm again.

Looking at the lined coops and the mechanized and automated installations, he asked how many eggs they produced with the existing equipment and how much was the cost of an egg. When a cadre of our poultry farm answered to his questions the Premier expressed his satisfaction, saying that it was moderate.

I was deeply moved, looking at the Premier who was quite pleased to hear that eggs sold at cheap cost. In the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Premier would save his meal for his men who went out on mission and waited for them till late at night. Today, too, his deep, warm and profound love is reaching every aspect of the dietary life of our people as the rays of the sun do.

That day the Premier instructed the cadres accompanying him to pave the road from the poultry farm to shops so that eggs were not cracked in cars. He even drew a picture of a holder of eggs, saying that if we made egg holders it would not crack.

In this way, the Premier directed a deep concern to all matters of our poultry farm, small or big. Our poultry farm is a few years old but we are supplying plenty of eggs to the citizens of the capital everyday, up to the expectation of the Premier.

Great success was made: In 1968 the plan was overfulfilled on all items and the egg production rose 7.3 times as much as in 1967.

We established the system of raising breeds suitable for the climatic and soil conditions of our country. We secured eggs for breeds and sent some of them to other poultry farms and co-op farms and thus made a big contribution to breed improvement.

What we have done is too small to compare with the lofty solicitude of the Premier. If there is something to speak of, we have simply done our duty.

Nevertheless, the Premier awarded to our poultry farm the honourable title of the Guard First Class.

I often receive from many people letters congratulating me on the "great" success. Then, each time I send replies to them: "... How could you think of only a chick breeder when eggs were put on tables! Please, don't forget the warm love of the fatherly Leader who is eager to supply people with more meat and eggs."

Really, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, paid long ago deep concern for the solution of the problem of side dishes, meat and egg in particular, for the welfare of the people.

Even in the ordeals of the war the Premier saw that state stock farms were built and huge amount of materials and funds were provided for them.

It is thanks to his profound care that everywhere in our country today there are stock farms and large modern poultry farms built suitable to the geographical conditions—suburbs of cities and workers' settlements, in fishing villages and remote mountain villages.

Looking forward to the brilliant future of our poultry farm favoured with the warm care of the Leader I am full of determination to be loyal to him and do my utmost to bring into full bloom the Leader's far-reaching plan.

**Li Yong Nyo,**
Chick breeder of the Guard First Class Poultry Farm where Comrade Pak Chang Hi works

# Three Revolutions in Socialist Rural Construction

In his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, expounded that the revolution should be carried out thoroughly without interruption in the countryside in order to consolidate and develop the socialist system of agriculture, bridge the gap between town and country and eliminate the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry, and gave an all-round answer to the contents of continued revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be accomplished in the rural areas following the completion of socialist co-operativization."**

The teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on conducting continually and thoroughly the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in socialist rural construction is the wisest line that developed with originality the Marxist-Leninist theory on steady revolution in conformity with the new conditions of socialist construction.

The revolution should be continued, the revolution must be carried out more thoroughly particularly in the countryside under the condition that the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry remain even after the liquidation of the exploiting classes and the completion of socialist transformation. As is expounded in the Theses, should the revolution be halted because socialist co-operativization has been achieved, the enthusiasm of the peasants heightened through the democratic and socialist revolutions cannot be maintained and further increased. Without continuing the revolution in the countryside the socialist system of agriculture cannot be consolidated and developed, nor can its advantages be displayed, nor can the distinctions between town and country be eliminated.

The vigorous promotion of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside is of great importance in carrying out successfully the tasks of proletarian dictatorship and revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants under the new condition where the exploiting classes have been eliminated and the socialist system established in both town and country. The three revolutions are a decisive guarantee for occupying the material and ideological fortresses in socialist and communist construction, remoulding the peasantry completely on the pattern of the working class, and for eradicating all class distinctions.

The completion of socialist reorganization of agriculture effected a radical change in the socio-economic position of the peasants. But this does not mean that the questions of remoulding the peasants, freeing them from exhausting labour and overcoming completely even their ideological and cultural lag have been solved.

There is a definite difference between the working class and the peasantry in the working conditions and the forms of ownership of means of production even after agricultural co-operativization. The peasants lag far behind the working class particularly in their thinking and consciousness and cultural level.

The historical mission of proletarian dictatorship is not only to liquidate the exploiting classes and suppress their resistance but also to revolutionize workers, peasants and all other members of society and remodel the whole society on the pattern of the working class and thus eradicate all class distinction. To do so, the revolution must be continued in town and country, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be carried out thoroughly especially in the countryside. Only then, the Party and state of the working class can deliver from hard labour the peasants freed from exploitation and oppression, bridge the gap between the working class and the peasantry in the working conditions and completely free the peasants from even old ideas and cultural backwardness.

Comrade Kim Il Sung in his Theses gave a new scientific exposition of the inter-relations of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions and the methods of carrying out the three revolutions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

**"The tasks of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside are closely inter-linked and they must be carried out as a unified process.**

**"Among them, the ideological revolution is the most important and most difficult revolutionary task that must go ahead of all other work."**

This teaching serves as a firm guide in giving the fullest play to the advantages of the socialist system of agriculture and leading the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants along the most correct way.

The class struggle continues in the countryside even after co-operativization. The class struggle in the socialist countryside finds expression in the fight for frustrating the subversive moves of the hostile elements infiltrating from outside and of the remnants of the deposed exploiting classes, and in the struggle against the survivals of obsolete ideas in the minds of the peasants. Unless precedence is given to the ideological revolution and the class consciousness of the peasants is raised the socialist countryside cannot be firmly safeguarded, nor can the peasants be completely freed from the fetters of survivals of old ideas.

With the triumph of the socialist revolution, the material foundation generating obsolete ideas disappears. But, even after the establishment of the socialist system, the residue of the obsolete ideas left over by the exploiting society which lasted for thousands of years, and particularly petty-proprietor inclinations, persist for a long time in the minds of the peasants, and may revive and even grow when the ideological work is slackened. The thoughts and consciousness of the peasants can be completely remoulded only through an ideological struggle against the survivals of the obsolete ideas and prolonged, tireless education.

Only when priority is given to the ideological revolution to raise the peasants' political and ideological consciousness, can be fully displayed the essential advantages of the socialist system that the working people help each other and unite together as comrades and voluntarily work for the good of the Party, the revolution, the whole society and the people and accordingly, the tasks of the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and of revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants, too, can be successfully implemented.

The ideological revolution in the countryside must be combined with the technical and cultural revolutions.

Socialism and communism require a high level of development of the productive forces as well as high technical and cultural standards of the working people. The aim of building socialism and communism is, in the final analysis, to ensure a plentiful, cultured life for the entire people by developing technology and culture.

Only when the technical and cultural revolutions are vigorously pushed ahead in the countryside, it is possible to highly develop the agricultural productive forces, elevate the material and cultural living standards of the peasants, free them from exhausting labour and make them attain a high level of technique and culture.

On the other hand, the remoulding of the thoughts of the peasants can be carried out with success only when the technical and cultural revolutions are vigorously accelerated.

As is seen above, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are important tasks to be taken up firmly alike in the socialist rural construction and any of them should not be neglected.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party, while giving decisive priority to the ideological revolution, has energetically promoted the technical and cultural revolutions along with it, and thus scored great results in these domains.

With the successful progress of the three revolutions in our countryside, new radical changes have been brought about in the ideological and moral life of the peasants and in the work for laying the material and technical foundations of the rural economy.

The ideological revolution has been promoted vigorously. As a result, the Party's unitary ideological system has been thoroughly established among the peasants and the process of their revolutionization and working-classization further stepped up. With the strengthening of education in the Party's policies and revolutionary traditions our peasants have come to deem it the first and foremost duty and the highest honour to make their flesh and bone of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas and the Party's lines and policies, their embodiment, and carry them through to the end in any adversity.

With the energetic furtherance of communist education with the main stress on class education and education in socialist patriotism among the peasants, their class consciousness has been enhanced as never before, they are full of a firm determination to defend and further consolidate the revolutionary gains, and the communist ideological and moral traits of working and living for the society and collective, helping and pulling each other along have been fully displayed.

Such radical changes in the thoughts and consciousness of the peasants have further enhanced their political enthusiasm and self-consciousness in the socio-political life and productive activities and become a decisive guarantee for promoting the technical and cultural revolutions.

The technical revolution with irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as its main contents has been powerfully accelerated in the countryside.

In view of the conditions that paddy cultivation occupies a great portion of our country's agriculture and there are floods and severe drought almost every year, our Party, attaching special importance to irrigation, has energetically undertaken irrigation projects, afforestation and water conservancy and drainage projects and small and middle-sized river improvements through a movement of the whole state and the entire people, with the result that a solid basis of agricultural production has been laid capable of protecting crops from any severe drought and heavy flood and securing a bumper harvest every year. The whole country is covered with a dense irrigation network and our countryside has turned into a firm grain producing centre yielding a good crop every year under any bad weather conditions.

With the powerful assistance of the working class and industry, great successes have been attained in mechanization, too. Now 1.22 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) per 100 *Jongbo* of arable land, numerous lorries and various modern farm machines help the peasants in farming, and comprehensive mechanization of farming from ploughing to harvesting and thrashing goes on on a full scale.

Electrification has been also furthered vigorously, and electricity has reached almost all the rural villages. Electric power is extensively utilized in such stationary work as pumping, thrashing, and crushing and cutting fodder.

Chemicalization has been promoted as well. The application of chemical fertilizer and agricultural chemicals per *Jongbo* has increased and a scientific manuring system suitable to the soil and crops, has been thoroughly established. As a result, the soil has been ameliorated, its fertility increased and the growth and bearing of crops promoted, and the work of killing blight and noxious insects and weeds is being conducted successfully. And scientific farming methods and intensive farming methods have been introduced extensively and successfully.

In this way, our peasants who heaved a sigh looking up at the sky alone have now come to overcome any severe drought and heavy flood and reap a rich crop every year, and a new age when a big army of machines plough fields, thrashing is done by electric power, and agricultural chemicals kill weeds, has come to our countryside where primitive farm implements and manual labour prevailed. All this shows that Comrade Kim Il Sung's great plan for freeing the peasants even from arduous labour is coming into reality successfully.

The tasks of the cultural revolution have been also implemented with success in the countryside.

The level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards of the peasants have risen rapidly, and now the countryside boasts of 104,000-odd agronomists and assistant agronomists (as of 1967).

Universal, compulsory nine-year technical education has been introduced in country as in town and the rising generation there are growing up into harmoniously developed, reliable reserve of socialist and communist construction.

A great number of modern farm houses and cultural and welfare establishments have been built in the countryside, which make the life of the peasants more convenient.

In this way, the gap between town and country has been further lessened in cultural living conditions such as education, public health, housing, culture and public service.

All these results prove that the three revolutions clarified by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the Theses are the most correct way for the final solution of the rural question.

**Maeng Ha Il**

# U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Engrossed in Play with Fire Will Perish in Flame Kindled by Themselves

**The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on March 10 a statement of its spokesman denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are perpetrating the grave aggressive acts against the Republic, kicking up a large-scale provocative military racket in South Korea.**

**Following is the full text of the statement:**

## Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are incessantly running wild to provoke a new war in Korea are again perpetrating of late the grave acts of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

According to reports, between March 15 and 20 the U.S. imperialists will transport by air a large number of U.S. imperialist aggression troops and war materials from the mainland of the United States directly to South Korea and stage a large-scale "joint mobile exercise" along with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet troops.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors openly declare that this provocative military exercise what they call operation "Focus Retina" is aimed at "threatening" the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, describing it as an "unprecedentedly long-range airborne exercise" and the like.

The frantic military manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is another outright criminal act of provocation for further aggravating the tension in Korea and unleashing a new war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and it is the most wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a reckless play with fire threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

**The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the vicious war manoeuvrings of U.S. imperialism and sternly condemn them as an intolerable challenge to the peace-loving peoples of the world.**

As is already widely known, the tension in Korea has been aggravated to the extreme due to the repeated military provocations of the U.S. imperialists. In addition to this, the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors decided to stage a provocative military exercise on a larger scale this time once again clearly proves that the ringleader who creates tension and plots to provoke a war in Korea is none other than the U.S. imperialists.

By the new provocative military manoeuvre, the U.S. imperialist aggressors try to frighten the Korean people and retrieve themselves from the predicament into which they are driven, hard hit in Korea, Vietnam and all other parts of the world. This military manoeuvre of theirs is designed to "threaten" the South Korean people who are daily expanding and strengthening the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and divert their attention elsewhere and to prop up the South Korean puppet clique who feel uneasy, scared by the expanding revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and the repeated defeats of their master. In this way the U.S. imperialist aggressors are desperately seeking to realize their sinister purpose for saving the tottering foothold of their colonial rule in South Korea and invading the whole Korea and Asia with it as a stepping-stone.

Such pernicious aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people find vivid expression in the fact that they have been kicking up a series of bigger war rackets since war-maniac Nixon appeared as a new war boss; they are further reinforcing the forces of the South Korean puppet army, shipping various types of military equipment into South Korea in a big way, planning to rig up a new "anti-communist military alliance" by whipping together their other puppets in Asia with Japanese militarism and the South Korean puppets as its core under the signboard of "collective security," and raving that the nuclear base in Okinawa is aimed at attacking the northern half of the Republic, and so forth.

All this, however, is nothing but a foolhardy act of the U.S. imperialists. The intensified aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists are no signs of their mightiness but, on the contrary, are a proof of their vulnerability. With no amount of "threat by force" can the U.S. imperialists cow the Korean people nor block their advance. Playing with fire by the U.S. imperialist aggressors will only burn themselves to death in the flames they themselves kindled.

**The U.S. imperialist aggressors must not forget the historical lessons of the ignominious defeat they had sustained before the Korean people in the past Korean war and in the recent "Pueblo" incident. We do not want war but never fear it.**

**Today our people, rallied firmly with one ideology and will around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, have the defence power strong enough to counter any aggression of the U.S. imperialists.**

Looking up at the northern half of the Republic as the unconquerable bastion for national unification, the people in South Korea have firmly resolved to wage a stauncher struggle against the enemies without yielding to any barbarous suppression and threat of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should look straight into the realities and must not act rashly.

**The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly warns the U.S. imperialists to stop at once the reckless war racket against our Republic and get out of South Korea without delay taking all their aggressive troops and lethal weapons with them.**

Should the U.S. imperialists continue to aggravate the situation and eventually take the road of war in defiance of our warnings, it will only hasten their own ruin.

**Pyongyang, March 10, 1969**

# Our People Will Meet U.S. Imperialists with Fire If They Launch Adventurous War

The U.S. imperialists' scheme to provoke a new aggressive war in Korea becomes more and more reckless as the days go by.

The U.S. imperialists are staging a large-scale "South Korea-U.S. joint strategic mobile exercise" what they call "Focus Retina" from March 15. Participating in the exercise are a large number of U.S. imperialist aggression troops they had transported by air together with war materials from the mainland of the United States directly to South Korea and the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet troops.

This reckless military exercise of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is one more outright provocative act intended to further aggravate tension in Korea and provoke a new war of aggression against the Korean people, it is a new wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and a dangerous play with fire gravely menacing peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people resolutely denounce this frantic military exercise by the U.S. imperialists as an open aggressive scheme against the Korean people and sternly condemn it as an intolerable challenge to the peace-loving people of the whole world. At the same time, they solemnly warn the U.S. imperialists, who are keying up tension with a dangerous play with fire, to stop running riot.

The entire Korean people and the officers and men of the People's Army who have been watching with utmost vigilance the U.S. imperialists' intensified manoeuvres to provoke a new war are burning with a fighting determination to rise up as one and annihilate the enemies to the last man in this land if the U.S. imperialists dare to recklessly provoke an aggressive war.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have frenziedly pushed ahead with the war preparations while intensifying the fascist suppression of the South Korean people, to bolster up, by provoking a new war, their colonial rule which is crumbling uncontrollably in face of the daily mounting anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people.

The machination of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war became more active particularly after the incident of their armed spy ship "Pueblo".

Last year the scoundrels kicked up a frantic war racket, bringing a large aggressive armed force into South Korea, increasing the puppet army, modernizing its equipment and newly building and expanding the military bases on a large-scale. Meanwhile, the bandits perpetrated military provocations everyday against the northern half of the Republic all along the Military Demarcation Line while dispatching to South Korea war maniacs including "Secretary of the U.S. Army," "Secretary of the U.S. Air Force," "Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces in the Pacific" to command "war preparations" on the spot.

The U.S. imperialist war maniacs led by Nixon openly revealed their criminal intention to provoke a new war in Korea, ranting: The 3rd world war may break out not in Europe but in Asia; the Korean peninsula may be the next point of explosion in the world, and a large number of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops will move to Korea in 1969. And they are hell-bent on rigging up a new "anti-communist" military alliance under the signboard of "collective security" in order to draw the Japanese militarists and other Asian puppets in an aggressive war which they are going to unleash in Korea. Moreover, the scoundrels are scheming to use the nuclear base on Okinawa in the aggressive war against our country.

The so-called "South Korea-U.S. joint strategic mobile exercise" U.S. imperialist aggressors are staging is a link in the whole chain of their intensified manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war and their concentrated expression.

The U.S. imperialists are kicking up this new war racket to "frighten" the Korean people, extricate themselves from the predicament in which they find themselves in Korea, Vietnam and all other parts of the world. At the same time they seek through this military racket to "threaten" the South Korean people who are daily expanding and strengthening the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, divert the attention of the people elsewhere and boost the morale of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are trembling with uneasiness and fear in the face of the surging revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and the repeated setbacks of the U.S. imperialist master and thus to save their system of the colonial rule over South Korea from total collapse and attain their sinister aim of invading the whole of Korea and Asian continent with South Korea as their beachhead.

This, however, is nothing but a daydream.

The intensified aggressive manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists do not show their mightiness but their weakness.

Today our people are an invincible people rallied rock-firm around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, genius-military strategist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and they are an "a-match-for-a-hundred" people with a defence capacity powerful enough to smash any aggression of the U.S. imperialists and inflict a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold retaliation upon the scoundrels.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should draw historic lesson from the shameful defeats they suffered in the Korean war and the recent incident of the armed spy ship "Pueblo."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, said as follows:

**"We do not want war, but are never afraid of it. Our people and People's Army will return retaliation for the 'retaliation' of the U.S. imperialists, all-out war for all-out war. The U.S. imperialists must fully be aware that if they aggravate the situation and persistently take the road of war despite our warnings, they will suffer a heavier defeat this time."**

Our people will give a deserving answer to the provokers and meet the enemies with fire if they launch an adventurous war. The U.S. imperialists, if they unleash an aggressive war against the Korean people, will gain nothing from it but corpses and death.

We sternly warn once again the U.S. imperialists to stop the reckless war racket against our Republic at once and withdraw from South Korea without delay taking all their aggressive army and lethal weapons.

Should the U.S. imperialists continue to aggravate the situation and eventually unleash a war in defiance of our warning, it will only hasten their doom.

We are convinced that all the progressive people of the world who value peace and justice will pay serious attention to the tension created in Korea by U.S. imperialism and express active support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for frustrating the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and defending peace in Korea.

# "Korean People Will Surely Unify Their Country Under the Wise Leadership of Premier KIM IL SUNG"

## Meetings in Support of Struggle of S. Korean Revolutionaries and Patriots Held in Various Parts of Algeria

According to reports from Algeria, the "week of solidarity with the South Korean people fighting against imperialism and for the unification of Korea," was set up in Algeria. In connection with this week in various local towns of Algeria there were held meetings scathingly denouncing the never-to-be-pardoned barbarous suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and actively supporting the just struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and expressing firm solidarity with it.

On February 17 a solidarity meeting was held in Tizíouzou city of Grand Kabylie Province.

The meeting adopted a message addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, with the unanimous approval of the entire attendants amid a loud applause.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was respectfully placed on the background of the meeting hall.

Following the opening address made by Chairman of Tiziouzou City Committee of Grand Kabylie Province of the National Liberation Front of Algeria, Vice-Chairman of the Grand Kabylie Provincial Committee of the National Liberation Front of Algeria spoke first at the meeting.

In his speech he expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys the Pak Jung Hi puppet hordes and condemned with surging indignation the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their cruel suppression and massacre of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots.

Pointing out that the Korean people receive the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, he stressed that the Algerian people who love peace and freedom are always standing on the side of the Korean people.

Each time the speakers referred to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the attendants of the meeting sent loud applause with the feeling of boundless reverence for and trust in him.

On February 19 a solidarity meeting was held in Mitidja district of Blida Province.

Chairman of the Blida Provincial Committee of the National Liberation Front of Algeria, spoke first at the meeting. He sternly denounced the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their fascist suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and pointed out: As long as the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea and hampering Korea's unification, the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their fatherland will continue.

The meeting adopted a message addressed to the South Korean people and the entire Korean people who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet outfit.

Extending warm greetings to the fraternal Korean people resolutely fighting against the U.S. imperialists under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the message declared:

We condemn the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their fascist suppression of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots. The South Korean revolutionaries and patriots including Kim Jong Tae and other members of the United Revolutionary Party who are now in prison must be relieved. Repeal at once the unwarranted death and heavy sentences passed on the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots and release them unconditionally!

On February 20 a solidarity meeting was held in Sheraga county of Blida Province.

Chairman of the Sheraga County Committee of the National Liberation Front of Algeria spoke first at the meeting. He said:

We Algerian people are indignant upon hearing that the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea for over 20 years and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique are mercilessly killing the South Korean revolutionaries and patriots, while running amuck to ignite another war in Korea. And he emphasized:

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are fighting, upholding the great revolutionary ideas of His Excellency Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of all the revolutionaries of Africa, Asia, Middle East and Latin America and the world over. They are fighting with a conviction that their patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys will surely be emerged victorious.

Concluding his speech he said that "I wish His Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the dear friend of the Algerian people, good health and a long life" and shouted: "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!"

The meeting adopted a message addressed to the South Korean people amid a storm of applause.

The message expressed the burning indignation at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who committed the criminal acts against the members of the United Revolutionary Party and the patriots in South Korea and extended active support and encouragement to the South Korean people in their just anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

On the same day a solidarity meeting was held in Draelmyzan county of Grand Kabylie Province.

Vice-Chairman of the Draelmyzan County Committee of the National Liberation Front of Algeria spoke first. He pointed out that the northern half of Korea has made great successes in the building of a new society in the short span of time after liberation under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, but on the contrary quite different situation has been created in South Korea. And he went on to say:

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the world people, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the faithful jackals of U.S. imperialism and are the villainous enemy of the people.

The South Korean people have full possibilities of achieving victory in their struggle against the scoundrels.

The powerful northern half of Korea is the motive power for the victory of the Korean revolution. The Korean people get fully ready to repulse any aggression of U.S. imperialism. The incident of "Pueblo" testifies to the fact.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people will surely unify their fatherland. The anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people will surely be crowned with victory.

He concluded his speech with the slogans: "Long live the militant solidarity between the peoples of Algeria and Korea!" and "U.S. imperialism, get out of South Korea!"

The attendants of the meeting adopted a protest condemning the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their vicious acts of suppression against the revolutionaries and patriots in South Korea.

Prior to this similar meeting was held in Rakdaria county of Blida Province and a resolution was adopted at the meeting.

## "Week of Support to Anti-U.S., National Salvation Struggle of Vietnamese People" Marked off

The Central Committees of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Union of Agricultural Working People, the League of Socialist Working Youth, the Democratic Women's Union, and the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and the Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam, marked off the period from March 13 to March 19 as a "Week of support to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people" on the occasion of the "Day of nation-wide, anti-U.S. struggle" of the Vietnamese people.

During this week, the Korean people will widely hold mass meetings and various forms of other mass movement throughout the country, further strengthening militant solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

**At 285th MAC Meeting**

# Frantic War Machinations of U.S. Imperialists in South Korea Exposed and Denounced Fully

The 285th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on March 11 in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the fact that of late the U.S. imperialist aggressors are perpetrating grave military provocations against our side in continued gross violation of the requirements of the Armistice Agreement in an attempt to wreck the Korean armistice and ignite a new war in Korea while introducing death-dealing weapons into South Korea and frantically staging war exercises, and called the enemy side to account for this.

According to the statement of Major General Li Chun Son, Senior Member of our side, at the meeting, from January 27 to March 11 the U.S. imperialist aggressors fired a total of more than 16,120 shells and bullets on 136 occasions into the area of our side and the area along the Military Demarcation Line with 105 mm. howitzers and other various automatic weapons illegally introduced into the Demilitarized Zone.

In the period from February 25 to March 5 the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought into the Demilitarized Zone six armoured cars, six 57 mm. recoilless guns and a large number of armed bandits. They committed a hostile act of illegally sending into the air over the area under military control of our side and the Demilitarized Zone four military planes on three occasions on February 12, 25 and 26.

They again infiltrated into the area of our side seven armed spies on seven occasions from February 16 to March 10.

However, these armed spies were all captured by the sentinels of our People's Army before they carried out the mission given by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, while perpetrating incessantly these military provocations against our side, have committed a criminal act of shipping of late, too, into South Korea various new-type weapons and operational equipment in continued wanton violation of Paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement.

According to the protest and denunciation of Major General Li Chun Son, the U.S. imperialist aggressors recently brought in another mine sweeper from the United States and transferred it to the South Korean puppet army and made the offensive nuclear submarine "Haddock" and submarine-rescue ship "Floracan" belonging to the Pacific fleet visit South Korea under the name of so-called "friendship visit."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors also decided to disburse 300 million dollars for reinforcing the armament of the South Korean puppet army and are planning to introduce into South Korea Phantom planes, military helicopters, "M-16" rifles and many other new-type weapons and operational equipment this year in large quantities.

Moreover, between March 15 and 20 the U.S. imperialist aggressors are going to airlift a large number of U.S. imperialist aggression troops and war materials from the U.S. mainland directly to South Korea and stage a large-scale "joint mobile exercise" together with the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea and the South Korean puppet troops.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors openly declare that this provocative military exercise what they call operation "Focus Retina" is aimed at "threatening" us, describing it as the "longest distance airlifting exercise in history."

Major General Li Chun Son denounced such military exercise of the U.S. imperialist aggressors as another open criminal act designed to further aggravate tension and unleash a new war of aggression in Korea and as a reckless play with fire which jeopardizes peace in Asia and the world.

All the facts, he stressed, show clearly that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running wild to ignite another war, stepping up the military provocations against our side in wanton violation of the requirements of the Armistice Agreement and more frantically staging war exercises in South Korea.

He also resolutely demanded the enemy side to immediately drag illegally introduced heavy weapons and automatic weapons of various types out of the Demilitarized Zone and stop at once all the hostile acts against our side and, at the same time, to severely punish the prime movers who organised and led the recent hostile acts and all criminals involved in them in accordance with the requirements of the Armistice Agreement, take responsible measures to prevent such hostile provocations and correctly report the result at the next meeting.

He strongly demanded the enemy side to discontinue at once the provocative war exercises in South Korea and, at the same time, take out of Korea all new-type weapons and operational equipment recently brought into South Korea and report the result to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and to give assurance not to commit such criminal acts again.

Referring to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are intensifying more and more undisguisingly war machinations while unprecedentedly stepping up the bestial fascist suppression of the South Korean people, Major General Li Chun Son stressed that if the enemy continue to recklessly intensify the war policy and fascist suppression in South Korea he will meet with more powerful resistance and retaliation of the South Korean people and finally be wiped out in this land.

## U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops Commit Grave Provocation against Our Side in Demilitarized Zone

The U.S. imperialists are of late staging reckless war exercises by bringing a large aggressive armed force and military equipment into South Korea from the mainland of the United States. Synchronizing with this, they sent hundreds of armed bandits into the Demilitarized Zone on the line of Sujangri, Panmun county, western sector of the front, in the daytime from 12:20 March 11, and perpetrated a grave armed raid on posts of our side.

Sentinels of our People's Army killed and wounded scores of armed bandits and completely shattered the provocation of the enemy by promptly dealing an annihilating retaliatory blow at the provokers.

The sentinels of the heroic Korean People's Army will never tolerate, as they never did, any provocative manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

# Final Victory Belongs to Vietnamese People

On March 19, the heroic Vietnamese brothers mark the 19th anniversary of the "Day of nation-wide, anti-U.S. struggle" in the flames of the victorious struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

On this day the Korean people extend the warm congratulations and militant greetings to the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms who are waging a heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

To mark this day a "Week of support to the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people (March 13-19)" has been set up in Korea. Now various functions are being held to denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their bestial criminal atrocities against the Vietnamese people and support the struggle of the Vietnamese brothers who have risen up in the heroic war of resistance against the U.S. imperialists.

Today the Vietnamese people are winning greater victories in their sacred anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle to defend the North, liberate the South and unify the fatherland under the correct leadership of the Vietnam Workers' Party headed by President Ho Chi Minh.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who had a bitter taste of defeat in face of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people could not but stop unconditionally the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese people and their heroic armed forces are continuously dealing heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges with redoubled courage under the militant banner of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, their solely genuine representative.

The South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and patriotic people are making repeated concerted attacks on nearly all the towns and military bases in the enemy-occupied districts including Saigon, thus inflicting heavy political and military defeat on the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and causing uneasiness and fear in their mind. Now the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys are entirely on the defensive militarily and politically and they get themselves into a bad fix.

It has now become clear that the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are doomed to final defeat in Vietnam.

But the U.S. imperialists are raising deceptive peace racket while stepping up their desperate armed offensives and barbarous massacre of the Vietnamese people in an attempt to extricate themselves from the military and political crisis and to get out of a scrape.

Recently the rascal Nixon, war maniac and villainous murderer, dispatched notorious war-peddler U.S. Defence Secretary Laird to Saigon to work out the plans for the expansion of aggressive war with the ulterior motive to intensify the "mopping-up operations" in South Vietnam and launch a new attack upon the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Now the malicious Nixon clique are clamouring about the "proper counter-measures," "retaliation," and the like. But it is no more than the last desperation of those who are at a death-bed.

The U.S. imperialists should stop their aggression against Vietnam unconditionally and at once, withdraw from the land of Vietnam taking all their aggressor troops and mercenaries and lethal weapons with them and leave the Vietnam question in the hands of the Vietnamese people.

The Vietnam question must be solved according to the four-point stand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the political programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

Through their self-sacrificing fight the heroic Vietnamese people are now tearing one of the limbs off U.S. imperialism, the most villainous enemy of the world people and the target No. 1 in the struggle.

Under the present situation the peoples of the socialist countries and all the revolutionary peoples of the world should join their strength to give an active assistance to the struggle of the Vietnamese people, smash the aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism against the Vietnamese people and defend peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people who regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against the Vietnamese people as against themselves, will render all forms of assistance, in the future, too, as in the past, to the Vietnamese brothers until they drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and accomplish the final cause.

The heroic Vietnamese people will smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and certainly win the final victory.

# U.S. Imperialists and Israeli Aggressors Cannot Escape from Severe Punishment

Actively backed and incited by the American imperialists, the Israeli expansionists are intensifying aggressive actions and military provocations against the Arab countries more and more frantically with each passing day.

As is widely known, on March 8, 9 and 11 the Israeli expansionist bandits committed new piratic provocations: they indiscriminately shelled the positions of the UAR troops and populated districts along the Suez Canal with tanks, rockets and other heavy weapons.

Prior to this attack, the Israeli aggressors made piratic air-raids on villages of Syria and Jordan almost every day, while delivering air and ground armed attacks against other neighbouring countries including the UAR.

These aggressive military provocations launched by the Israeli expansionists are the gravest ever in recent years in the respect of the scale of lethal weapons and means mobilized and the atrociousness of the methods applied.

All this shows that in defiance of the warnings and protest of the Arab peoples and the world people the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists have become more reckless to materialise their ambition of aggression on the Arab states.

The recent, ceaseless provocations by the Israeli aggressors are an unpardonable criminal aggressive act designed to attain their aggressive ambition of permanently controlling the Arab territories they illegally occupied with the active support of the American imperialists and of occupying more Arab territories and it is a high-handed challenge to the Arab nations and the world people.

The Korean people bitterly denounce with vehement indignation the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Israeli expansionists for their piratic aggressive acts and moves for a new war and extend firm militant solidarity to the Arab peoples in their resolute, just fight against the invaders.

Owing to the intensified new war intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli invaders, the climate in the Near and Middle East is worsening day by day.

Recently the U.S. imperialists again supplied the Israeli aggressors with 150 tanks, and instigated the latter to attack the UAR and other Arab countries and openly supported the aggressive acts of the Israeli scoundrels.

The Israeli expansionists who are full of expansionist ambition and have become extremely supercilious with the active support and encouragement of the U.S. imperialist master, are faithfully playing the role of a "shock-brigade" in the U.S. imperialists' aggression in the Near and Middle East.

All these facts show with increasing clarity that U.S. imperialism is the vicious enemy of the Arab peoples fighting for the just cause of upholding freedom, national independence and dignity and is a criminal harassing peace and security in the Near and Middle East and the world.

Now the Arab peoples are making full preparations for resolutely frustrating the unending aggressive actions of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, inflicting deserving punishment upon the enemies.

The UAR army gave powerful counteroffensives to the provokers whenever the Israeli expansionists attacked it and punished them.

The valiant resistance fighters of Palestine continue with their armed struggle with a firm determination to regain their lost fatherland at any cost dealing heavy blows at the Israeli expansionists.

The Arab countries and their peoples are now making full preparations for administering in the future decisive blows to the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists with closer united and strong forces.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists, disregarding the unanimous determination of the Arab peoples, persist in their reckless aggressive acts, the scoundrels will suffer more annihilating blows and setbacks.

The anti-U.S., anti-Israeli struggle of the Arab peoples is a sacred struggle for upholding their dignity and safeguarding peace in the Near and Middle East and the world, and a link in the struggle for expediting the final doom of imperialism led by U.S. imperialism on a world-wide scale.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, actively and resolutely support the just struggle of the Arab peoples for opposing U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and the Israeli expansionists, defending national independence, achieving the liberation of Palestine and building a new life.

The determined, righteous struggle of the Arab peoples against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors will surely win with the active support and encouragement of the world people, and the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists will be driven out of the Arab world without fail.

**Pak Ung Gil**

# Zimbabwe People's Just Cause Will Surely Be Crowned with Victory

Marking the "day of Zimbabwe" the Korean people, together with the fighting revolutionary peoples of the three continents, extend warm militant greetings to and solidarity with the Zimbabwe people and revolutionaries who are waging a sanguinary armed struggle against the Smith racialist clique and for the freedom and independence.

The Smith clique, flourishing the draconic laws, are on the rampage to suppress the 4 million Zimbabwe people. For this they are mobilizing not only their own troops and police but the troops of South African racialists and the West German mercenaries.

These outrages are a link in the chain of the criminal moves of the U.S.-British imperialists who are scheming to put the Zimbabwe people under the shackles of their permanent slavery and turn South Rhodesia into their aggressive base against its neighbouring countries and the national independent countries in Africa.

It is the very U.S.-British imperialists who instigated the Smith clique to unilaterally proclaim the "independence" of the White racialists and are impelling them towards the bestial suppression of the Zimbabwe people and continue to aid them economically and militarily. And the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea at the instigation of U.S. imperialism have dispatched their "guerilla experts" to South Rhodesia to aid the Smith clique.

All this clearly shows that U.S. imperialism is the chieftain of racialism and the heinous enemy of the African peoples and that the Smith clique are the most faithful jackals of U.S. imperialism in the execution of its racialist policy.

With no fascist suppression can the U.S.-British imperialists and their stooges Smith racialists check the struggle of the Zimbabwe people who are fighting in mountains and prisons for their national independence and freedom.

It is entirely just that the Zimbabwe revolutionaries who chose the road of armed struggle are fighting with arms in their hands against the rule of the White Smith racialists.

The armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people which is gaining in strength and scope with the support and encouragement from the revolutionary peoples the world over is a link of the sacred struggle of the peoples in the central southern part of Africa to cut off the windpipe of imperialism and liquidate the last stronghold of racialism.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, actively support and encourage the Zimbabwe people in their just liberation struggle and are convinced that through their just armed struggle the Zimbabwe people will smash the Smith racialist regime and win the country's independence without fail.

The Zimbabwe people's just cause will surely be crowned with victory.

**Kim Byong Sam**

## Government Trade Delegation of Islamic Republic of Pakistan Arrives in Pyongyang

A government trade delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by I.A. Imtiaze, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce, arrived in Pyongyang on March 10 by air for a visit to our country.

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